

REMARKS

This is response to the office communication dated Claims 1-20 remain in the application.
Claims 1, 8 and 16 are amended further to bring this application to allowance quickly.

These remarks follow the order of the paragraphs of the office action. Relevant portions of the
office action are shown indented and italicized.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

*1. Applicants arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot
in view of the new ground(s) of rejection*

Drawings

*Figures 5,6(a), 6(b), 8,9(a), 9(b), 10(a), 10(b), 11,12(a), 12(b) should be
designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated,
See MPEP § 808.02(9). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are
required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The
replacement sheet(s) should be labeled Replacement Sheet in the page header (as per 37
CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are
not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required
corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held
in abeyance.*

In response, the applicants respectfully state that Figures 5,6(a), 6(b), 8,9(a), 9(b), 10(a), 10(b),
11,12(a), 12(b) are marked 'Prior Art'. Each sheet with the figures are labeled 'Replacement
Sheet' in the page header. This overcomes the objection to the drawings.

Claim Objections

*2. Claims 4 and 6 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 4 recites
the limitation "said step of receiving and encoding" in line 1 should be replaced as - said
step of receiving and decoding— Appropriate correction is required.*

In response, the applicants respectfully state that claim 4 is amended to 'said step of receiving and decoding'. This overcomes the objection to claim 4.

Claim Rejections -35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 USC. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action: A person shall be entitled to a patent unless — (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this ore foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country. more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tanigawa et al. (US 5,973,681).

In response, the applicant respectfully states that Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18 are apparently not anticipated by the invention of Tanigawa. The present invention, claimed in Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18, provides:

"[T]he present invention claimed in claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18, provides a method and apparatus to browse the Web without using a "Web browser". The application server in a transmitting unit converts a web page transmitted from the Internet into video data and provides links to the video data on the basis of the links provided to the web page. In the video server of the transmitting unit , the video data transmitted from the server is compressed by the MPEG2 encoders, and sent with information about the links provided to the video data. A 'Set-Top Box', of the receiving terminal outputs the received video data to a display, and establishes an association between the links provided to the video data and a position of a cursor displayed on the screen of the display." Thus with the invention claimed in Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18, there is no "Web browser" used for browsing the web.

The cited art to Tanigawa, US Patent 5,973,681, filed: June 2, 1997, is entitled: " Interactive data communication system with unidirectionally transmitted broadcast wave." The Tanigawa abstract reads:

"A transmitting apparatus for an interactive communication system using a broadcast wave, which includes a first storage unit, a second storage unit, and a transmitting unit.

The first storage unit stores a plurality of frames of image data. The second storage unit stores control information which shows links between said plurality of frames of image data stored in the first storage unit, and which indicates a combining of a supplementary design with the image data. These supplementary designs are stored by a receiving apparatus and are combined with the image represented by the image data. The transmitting unit repeatedly transmits a predetermined number of frames of image data together with corresponding control information".

Thus, Tanigawa is concerned with an interactive data communication system with unidirectionally transmitted broadcast wave. Tanigawa states the objectives of Tanigawa's invention in c2, lines 4 - 21.

In view of the above problems, it is a first object of the present invention to provide a transmitting apparatus, a receiving apparatus, a reception method, a medium storing a reception program, and a communication system where interactivity is achieved by simulated bidirectional communication between a data transmitting apparatus and a data receiving apparatus in a one-way communication system such as a TV broadcast system, without increasing the load of the data receiving apparatus.

A second object of the present invention is to have an image which emphasizes a specific part or the display image displayed by the receiving apparatus in addition to supplementary designs for a variety of buttons which make operations clearer and easier to understand for the user. Here, the user is able to customize these supplementary designs, the designs having a further benefit of reducing the amount of data transmitted to the receiving apparatus.

Thus Tanigawa is concerned with providing "a TV broadcast system, without increasing the load of the data receiving apparatus," and with providing "an image which emphasizes a specific part or the display image displayed by the receiving apparatus." Tanigawa is not concerned with browserless browsing as in Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18, and the resulting advantages described in the present specification.

The applicants respectfully state that apparently hindsight is used in citing a reference not concerned with browserless browsing in order to disallow claims for browserless browsing. Web browsing without a browser is not anticipated by Tanigawa. Tanigawa uses a Web browser over and over. Tanigawa is not concerned with a browserless technique. See for example, Tanigawa

col. 9, lines 23 and 25, Tanigawa col. 28 line 66, and Tanigawa col. 23, lines 7-13, reads
(emphasis added):

"A variety of tags can be employed in the HTML documents, and the processes represented by these tags can be performed in the same way as a conventional browser. Accordingly, the following explanation focuses on an example of the processing in step S1312 for the tag "" which relates to the link information which generated in a special format for this data communication system 100."

Thus, it is not contestable that many similar components and elements for receiving, transmitting and displaying are used in Tanigawa, but these are used functionally in different ways than as used in Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18. Thus Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18 are allowable over the cited art.

*Regarding claim 1, Tanigawa discloses a method for browsing the Web on the Internet, comprising using a browserless broadcast system (see figures 1-2, col. 19, lines 7-43, col. 20, lines 50-67, col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11), which includes: a transmitting unit for compressing video data in accordance with a predetermined compression scheme and transmitting the compressed data (transmission data generating, transmitting data holding unit, transmitting data reading unit, multiplexing unit, transmitting unit—hereinafter referred to as transmitting unit—compressing video data in MPEG-2 for transmitting over digital satellite broadcasting to the receiving apparatus 150 - see include, but is not limited to, figure 1, col. 20, lines 12-67); and a receiving unit for receiving and decoding the transmitted video data and directly transmitting the data to a video display device (the receiving apparatus processed the received MPEG-2 and transmitted to display unit 154 for display — figure 1, col. 23, line 53-col. 25; line 18. Since the data is received in encoded MPEG-2 (col. 20, Lines 28-34), the received MPEG-2 data must be decoded before it is display), the method comprising the steps of: converting a web page transmitted to the transmitted unit from the Internet into video data (see include, but is not limited to, col. 3, lines 1-15, col. 11, lines 60-67); compressing the video data in accordance with the predetermined compressing scheme (comprising the display image) audio, link information, into MPEG-2 for broadcasting - col. 20, lines 13-44); transmitting the compressed video data (col. 20, lines 13-44); receiving and decoding the transmitted video data using the receiving unit to directly transmit the decoded data to a video display device, without requiring a browser application - see include, but is not limited to, figure 1, col. 20, lines 13-67, col. 23, line 50-col. 24, line 50, col. 28, line 47-col. 29, line 11; the MPEG-2 data must be decoded before it is displayed).
establishing an association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device (e.g. see include, but is not limited to, figures 18a-20, col. 23, lines 30-37, col. 24, lines 46-50, col. 25, lines 5-18, col. 26, lines 17-52).*

1 In response, the applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the comparison of the
2 elements of claim 1 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication above. A
3 review of Tanigawa fails to show that claim 1 reads on Tanigawa. It is not contestable that many
4 similar components and elements for receiving, transmitting and displaying are used in Tanigawa,
5 these are used functionally in different ways than as used in claim 1. Besides, claim 1 is further
6 amended to bring the application to allowance quickly. Claim 1 as amended reads [with emphasis
7 added]:

8 1. A method for browsing the Web on the Internet, comprising using a browserless
9 broadcast system which includes:

10 a transmitting unit for compressing video data in accordance with a predetermined
11 compression scheme and transmitting the compressed data;

12 and a receiving unit for receiving and decoding the transmitted video data and directly
13 transmitting the data to a video display device, comprising the steps of:

14 converting a web page transmitted to the transmitting unit from the Internet into video
15 data;

16 compressing the video data in accordance with the predetermined compression scheme;

17 transmitting the compressed video data;

18 receiving and decoding the transmitted video data using the receiving unit to directly
19 transmit the decoded data to a video display device, without requiring a browser
20 application; and

1 establishing an association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a
2 cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device by comparing a position
3 coordinate of the cursor with coordinates of points included in area links linked to other
4 web pages and the like.

5 In order to anticipate a claim the reference must anticipate and have all the elements of the claim.
6 Tanigawa fails to anticipate all the elements of claim 1. The cited portions of Tanigawa fail to
7 show that "[T]anigawa discloses a method for browsing the Web on the Internet, comprising
8 using a browserless broadcast system (see figures 1-2, col. 19, lines 7-43, col. 20, lines 50-67,
9 cot. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11)," as alleged in the office communication. There is no indication,
10 reference or concern shown for browserless browsing in Tanigawa Figures 1-2, col. 19, lines
11 7-43, col. 20, lines 50-67, cot. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11. Tanigawa Figures 1-2, are described
12 in Tanigawa column 6, as "FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of the data
13 communication system 100 of the first embodiment of the present invention," and "FIG. 2 shows
14 an example file list 200 stored in the file list storing unit 121." A review of Tanigawa Figs 1 and 2
15 shows that Tanigawa doesn't have "a receiving unit for receiving and decoding the transmitted
16 video data and directly transmitting the data to a video display device." Tanigawa doesn't allude
17 to the direct transmission of video data from a receiving device to a video display device.

18 Applicants fail to understand the relevance of the cited portions [copied below] of Tanigawa's
19 multiplexing technique to the elements of claim 1. Tanigawa col. 19, lines 7-43, reads;

20 "The multiplexing unit 115 multiplexes the display image information (including the audio
21 information) and the link information read by the transmission data reading unit 114, and
22 outputs multiplexed data to the transmitting unit 116. Here, this multiplexing can be
23 performed using the same method as conventional teletext broadcasting. In such a case,
24 display image information and audio information are multiplexed in the same way as the
25 images and audio included in conventional TV broadcasts, while link information is
26 multiplexed in the same way as the text information multiplexed with teletext broadcasts.
27 This in to say, when no audio information is present, the display image information is
28 transmitted in the image section of one frame of the television image signal, while the link
29 information is transmitted in the retrace section of the same one frame of the television
30 image signal. When audio information is present, the audio information is transmitted as
31 the television audio signal, while the corresponding display image information and link
32 information are transmitted in the image area and retrace area, respectively, of the
33 television image signal for the number of frames required by the reproduction of the audio

information;

The transmitting unit 116 successively transmits the transmission data which has been multiplexed by the multiplexing unit 115 on a TV broadcast ground wave.

Transmission Method for the Transmission Data

FIG. 11A gives a graphic representation of the transmission method used by the transmitting unit 116. FIG. 11A shows the case when n pages (n being a positive integer) of transmission data are generated by the transmission data generating unit 112. In FIG. 11A, a pairing of audio information and display image information with a same identification number is expressed as one transmission unit corresponding to a normal TV broadcast, and the link information for the same identification number is expressed as one transmission unit corresponding to the text information which is multiplexed into a standard teletext broadcast.

Applicants also fail to see how this is relevant to the elements of claim 1.

Tanigawa col. 20, lines 50-67, reads:

The symbols "V1, A1, L1" in the transport stream represent the display image information, audio information, and link information which have the identification number "0001" and which are read from the transmission data file and multiplexed together. This is also the case for "V2, A2, L2" . . . "Vn, An, Ln". "V1" is a video elementary stream which shows the display image information which has been converted into I (Intra) pictures under MPEG2 standard, with the PID (Packet Identifier) "0x0100" having been attached to identify the stream. This is also the case for "V2" . . . "Vn".

"A1" is an audio elementary stream which shows the audio information which has been converted under MPEG2 standard, with the PID "0x0101" having been attached to identify the stream. This is also the case for "A2" . . . "An".

"L1-Ln" are private sections according to MPEG2 standard for attaching each set of link information, with the PID "0xB0" having been attached to identify these as private

Applicants fail to see how this is regarding Tanigawa's audio elementary stream, etc., is relevant to the elements of claim 1.

Also, Tanigawa col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11, reads:

The present embodiment describes the case when in order to display WWW home pages on the Internet, the data communication system 100 uses a one-to-many TV broadcast to is perform simulated bidirectional communication, so that when compared to the case

when home pages are displayed by a browser on a personal computer, the display of the user's desired pages on the display unit 154 can be performed at a high speed which is unaffected by congestion. Since display image information is sent in a conventional TV format, the display of full color, high-resolution images can easily be achieved by the display unit 154. Also, while the display or display images generated by a browser for display on a TV monitor does not make full use of the components, such as the reproduction processing for display images, conventionally provided inside a TV, the present embodiment can achieve simulated bidirectional communication which makes full use of circuitry, such as memory and decoders, conventionally provided inside a TV set.

Applicants fail to see how this one to many specific technique is relevant to the elements of claim 1.

Also, applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the office communication statement that Tanigawa anticipates:

"establishing an association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device (e.g. see include, but is not limited to, figures 18a-20, col. 23, lines 30-37, col. 24, lines 46-50, col. 25, lines 5-18, col. 26, lines 17-52)."

A review of the Tanigawa cited portions fails to show any concern of Tanigawa of any association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor. Tanigawa, indeed fails to teach a step of "establishing an association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device." Tanigawa certainly fails to disclose an association established "by comparing a position coordinate of the cursor with coordinates of points included in area links linked to other web pages and the like." Thus claim 1 and all claims that depend on claim 1 are allowable over the reference.

Regarding claim 2, Tanigawa further discloses converting a web page comprises providing the link to the video data on the basis of a link provided to the web page (see include, but is not limited to, figures 7-10, col. 10, line 23-col. 11, line 67, col. 12, lines 15-42). the step of transmitting the compressed video data comprises transmitting the compressed video data and information about the link (see figure 1, col. 18, Line 38-col.19, line 43, col. 20, lines 13-67).

In response, the applicants respectfully state that a review of the figures and referenced lines of Tanigawa fails to show that Tanigawa even alludes to a step of converting a web page by "providing the link to the video data on the basis of a link provided to the web page," and a step

of transmitting that includes transmitting the compressed video data and information about the link." Tanigawa apparently doesn't transmit information about the link. Thus claim 2 is allowable over the cited art for itself and also because it depends on allowable claim 1.

Regarding claim 3, Tanigawa further discloses providing a link to the video data comprising extracting a web address link to the Link provided to the web page (e.g. extracting address linked to "report.html" page, "tokyo.html" page, etc. - see include, but is not limited to, figures 2-10, col. 7, line 60-col. 9, line 61); placing the link in the video data on the basis of the position of the link provided to the web page (see include, but is not limited to, figures 7-10b, col. 10, Lines 1-67, col. 12, Lines 15-30), col. 13, lines 35-62).

In response, the applicants respectfully state that Tanigawa's "FIG. 3 shows the HTML document 301 "Report.html" which is the first page of a home page provided by a WWW server." Also, Tanigawa refers to "Tokyo.html"

' TOKYO ' on line 319 of FIG. 3 indicates that the character string "TOKYO" is linked to the HTML document 501 "Tokyo.html" which is shown in FIG. 5.

This apparently does not anticipate a "step of providing a link to the video data," that includes "extracting a web address linked to the link provided to the web page; and placing the link in the video data on the basis of the position of the link provided to the web page," as in claim 3. Thus claim 3 is allowable over the cited art for itself and also because it depends on allowable claim 1.

Regarding claim 4, Tanigawa additionally discloses the step of receiving and decoding the transmitted video data comprises: decoding the received data (the received MPEG-2 data must be decoded before it is displayed — discussed in rejection of claim 1 above); transmitting the decoded data to the video display device (transmitting decoded data to display unit 154 - figure 1, col. 24, lines 36-51); establishing an association between the information about the link provided to the received video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device (see figures 18a-20, col. 26, lines 20-51).

In response, the applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the comparison of the elements of claim 4 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication above. A review of Tanigawa fails to show that claim 4 reads on Tanigawa. The cited portions don't have or allude to a combination of steps for decoding the received data, transmitting the decoded data

to the video display device; and establishing an association between the information about the link provided to the received video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device. Thus claim 4 is allowable over the cited art for itself and also because it depends on allowable claim 1.

Regarding claim 5, Tanigawa also discloses video data includes audio data when web page include voice or sound (broadly interpreted as the multiplexed MPEG-2 comprises display image information, audio information, and link information - see include, but is not limited to, col. 35-63, col. 18, Lines 38-44, col. 20, lines 12-67).

In response, the applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the comparison of the elements of claim 5 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication above. A review of Tanigawa fails to show that claim 5 reads on Tanigawa. Exception is taken with the broad interpretation. Tanigawa doesn't allude to video data that includes "audio data when said web page includes voice or sound." Thus claim 5 is allowable over the cited art for itself and also because it depends on allowable claim 1.

Regarding claim 7, Tanigawa further discloses the predetermined compression scheme is an MPEP2 standard (col. 20, lines 28-67).

In response, the applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the comparison of the elements of claim 7 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication above. A review of Tanigawa fails to show that claim 7 regarding browserless browsing reads on Tanigawa. Thus claim 7 is allowable over the cited art for itself and also because it depends on allowable claim 1.

Regarding claims 8-9, 11-12, the limitations of the broadcast system as claimed correspond to the limitations of the method as claimed in claims 1, 3, and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claims 1,3,5,7.

In response, the applicants respectfully state that as with method claim 1, exception is taken with the comparison of the elements of apparatus claims 8-9, 11-12 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication above. A review of Tanigawa fails to show that claims 8-9, 11-12 read on Tanigawa. This is particularly so, with the narrowing of claim 8 to include "means for

establishing an association between the link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device by comparing a position coordinate of the cursor with coordinates of points included in area links linked to other web pages and the like."

Thus claim 8 and all claims that depend on claim 8 are allowable over the reference.

Regarding claims 16-18, the method as claimed is broader in scope than the method as claimed in claims 1-3, and are analyzed as discussed in the rejection of claims 1-3.

In response, the applicants respectfully state that as with method claim 1, exception is taken with the comparison of the elements of apparatus claims 16-18 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication above. A review of Tanigawa fails to show that claims 16-18 read on Tanigawa. All the remarks regarding the non-anticipation of Tanigawa of claim 1, are similarly applicable to claim 16. This is particularly so, with the narrowing of claim 16 to include "establishing an association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device by comparing a position coordinate of the cursor with coordinates of points included in area links linked to other web pages and the like." Thus claim 16 and claims 17-20 that depend on claim 16 are allowable over the reference.

Claim Rejections -35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action: (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 13-15, 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanigawa et al. (US 5,973,681).

Claims 13-15, 19-20 are directed toward embody the method of claims 1,8,16 in "computer readable medium" or 'program storage device readable by machine". or computer program product'. It would have been obvious to embody the procedures of Tanigawa as discussed with respect to claims 1, 8, 16 in a "computer readable medium" or 'program storage device readable by machine", or "computer program product" in order that the instructions could be automatically performed by a processor.

1 In response, the applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the comparison of the
2 elements of claims 13-15, 19-20 and the art of Tanigawa as stated in the office communication
3 above. A review of Tanigawa fails to show that claims 13-15, 19-20 are made obvious by
4 Tanigawa. Claims 13-15, 19-20 are Beauregard computer type claims. The office
5 communication apparently indicates that there is no place or need for Beauregard computer type
6 claims because of obviousness. It should be very much appreciated that Beauregard computer
7 type claims have special protective value of the invention to the assignee. Tanigawa apparently
8 makes no illusion to Beauregard computer type claims. In some inventions Beauregard computer
9 type claims are appropriate and in some these are not. Thus claims 13-15, 19-20 are allowable
10 over the cited art, each for itself and also because each depends on an allowable claim.

11 *7. Claims 6, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over*
12 *Tanigawa et al. (US 5,973,681) as applied to claim 4 or claim 8 above, and in view of*
13 *Mao et al. (US 7,089,579 B1).*

14 In response, the applicants respectfully state that apparently claims 6 and 10 are not made obvious
15 by the combination of Tanigawa and Mao. It was shown above that Tanigawa doesn't allude to
16 browserless browsing, which are an integral part of claims 6 and. The cited art to Mao, US
17 Patent 7,089,579, filed December 6, 1999, is entitled: "System for transporting MPEG video as
18 streaming video in an HTML web page". The Mao abstract reads:

19 "An implementation of streaming video in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) Web
20 pages combines video signals in MPEG digital television format with Internet World Wide
21 Web pages in HTML format. Internet streaming video is transcoded into MPEG-2 digital
22 video format and multiplexed along with other MPEG-2 digital video signals for transport
23 within a multiple channel digital video system. A navigational control map, transmitted
24 from the headend to the CATV set-top box in a fixed location in the MPEG-2 video data
25 stream, permits the CATV set-top to find the requested video clip in a predetermined
26 Packet Identifier of the MPEG-2 data stream. The viewer controls the video clip (e.g.,
27 play, pause, resume, restart etc.) during the session. In the two-way embodiment, the
28 set-top transmits control commands to the headend, which implements the command in
29 MPEG-2 video. The disclosed arrangement allows the available MPEG-2 decoder

hardware in the CATV set-top box to be used to display streaming video without requiring additional hardware or additional RAM memory”.

Thus Mao is concerned with streaming video in HTML. Mao is not concerned with browserless browsing as claims 6 and 10. There is apparently no reason to combine Mao in US Class 725/109, with Tanigawa in US Class 345/327, except in an attempt to find a combination that allegedly makes claims 6 and 10 obvious. Since, there apparently is no reference in the cited art of one to another, it is a use of hindsight to try to find a combination for the elements of claims 6 and 10. This is not allowed in an obviousness rejection. Thus claims 6-10 are allowed over the combination.

Regarding claim 6, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 4. Tanigawa also discloses the link is selected by the user, and bidirectional communication (see include, but is not limited to, col. 27, line 19-col. 29, line 32). However, Tanigawa does not implicitly disclose sending link information to the transmitting unit when any one link provided to the data transmitted to the video display is selected.

Mao discloses sending link information to the transmitting unit when the link provided to the data transmitted to the video display is selected (see col. 8, lines 5-67, figures 1,4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanigawa to use the teaching as taught by Mao in order to improve efficiency in transmitting of content that is not stored at the receiving device.

Regarding claim 10, the additional limitations of the system as claimed correspond to the additional limitations of the method as claimed in claim 6, and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 6.

In response, the applicants respectfully state that exception is taken with the comparison of the elements of claim 1 and the art of Tanigawa and Mao as stated in the office communication above. A review of Tanigawa failed to show that claim 4 reads on Tanigawa. Mao col 8, 5-67, reads:

"The operation of a two-way CATV system embodying the present invention is illustrated in the timing diagram of FIG. 4. The system consists of four computing entities. At the headend there is an application manager 464 (102 in FIG. 1), a two way IP/MPEG server 466 (106 in FIG. 1) and a video stream server 468 (108 in FIG. 1). The set-top 470 (126 in FIG. 1) is at the viewer (user) location. In FIG. 4, various messages are exchanged between the four computing entities 464, 466, 468, 470.

In operation, a Web page from the Internet is cached by the application manager 464,

forwarded 450 to the two way IP/MPEG server 466 and transmitted 451 over the CATV system (HFC) to the CATV set-top 470. In the two-way embodiment, Web pages are transported using the DVB standard for TCP/IP over MPEG cable See section 7 of the European Broadcasting Union DVB specification EN 301 192 v1.1.1, published by the European Standards Institute (1997) for a description of the TCP/IP over MPEG cable standard. However, the Web page 450 may also be broadcast as part of a rotating carousel of HTML Web pages, as more fully described in the above cited pending patent application.

When the user selects a URL representing streaming video in the Web page being viewed, the selected URL is transmitted 452 back to the application manager 464 in a session request. Return path transport is standard TCP/IP over MPEG cable. The application manager establishes a communication (COM) session and sends a message 454 to the video stream server 468 which transmits a video control map 456 to the set-top 470. The video control map 456, also called the Session Information Table, or SIT, is broadcast in a predetermined PID of the MPEG-2 data stream, and addressed to a specific set-top 470 by the tableIDext field. That is, all set-tops use the same PID to transport the control map (SIT) but use the tableIDext field to filter out the right address. At substantially the same time or shortly thereafter, regular MPEG-2 video 458 corresponding to the requested video clip is transmitted to the set-top 470.

The URL in the session request 452 represents streaming video. If the application manager 464 has not recently cached streaming video for the URL in the session request at the headend, the Internet access server (proxy server 118 in FIG. 1) retrieves the desired streaming video from the designated URL on the Internet. The added or updated streaming video for that URL is cached in the proxy server, transcoded into MPEG-2 video format and stored in the application manager 464. The proxy server and the application manager 464 operate to cache streaming video at the headend, thus storing Internet streaming video content closer to the user.

The viewer at the set-top box 470 location controls the play of the video clip by selecting (clicking on) an action control icon, such as PLAY, PAUSE, RESUME etc. The viewer's control action is transmitted back 460 to the application manager 464, which modifies the running status of the COM session to reflect the viewer's selected control action. In accordance with the new running status, the application manager 464 sends a new communication (COM) message 461 to the video stream server 468 which transmits a modified SIT control map 462 to the set-top 470. For example, from the SIT table definition below, if PAUSE was selected, the running status is change to equal 4 (PAUSE). "

A review of this portion indicates use of some similar words but not functionally as in claims 6 and 10. Mao fails to help Tanigawa to teach or make obvious steps or means for "sending link information to the transmitting unit when any one link provided to the data transmitted to the video display device is selected; and transmitting a web page linked to the selected link from the

1 Internet to the transmitting unit," as in claims 6 and 10. Thus claims 6 and 10 are allowable over
2 the cited art, each for itself and also because each depends on an allowable claim.

3 It is anticipated that this amendment brings claims 1-20 quickly to allowance. If any question
4 remains, please call the undersigned.

5 Please charge any fee necessary to enter this paper to deposit account 50-0510.

6 Respectfully submitted,

7 By: _____/Louis Herzberg/
8 Dr. Louis P. Herzberg
9 Reg. No. 41,500
10 Voice Tel. (845) 352-3194
11 Fax. (845) 352-3194

12 3 Cloverdale Lane
13 Monsey, NY 10952

14 Customer Number: 54856